

1963

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, for the purposes of section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, Woo You Lyn (also known as Hom You Fong and Lyn Fong Y. Hom) shall be held and considered to have been physically present in the United States since July 9, 1951."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Woo You Lyn (also known as Hom You Fong and Lyn Fong Y. Hom)."

LEE SUEY JOM (ALSO KNOWN AS TOMMY LEE AND LEE SHUE CHUNG)

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3384) for the relief of Tommy Lee (also known as Lee Shue Chung).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Tommy Lee (also known as Lee Shue Chung) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 22, 1949, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committees amendment:

On page 1, line 4, strike out "Tommy Lee (also known as Lee Shue Chung)" and insert the following:

"Lee Suey Jom (also known as Tommy Lee and Lee Shue Chung)".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Lee Suey Jom (also known as Tommy Lee and Lee Shue Chung)."

JOHN STEWART MURPHY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5083) for the relief of John Stewart Murphy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212(a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, John Stewart Murphy may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: *Provided,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior

to the enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTMAS LAKE, INC., IN MINNESOTA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1154) to provide for the sale of certain mineral rights to Christmas Lake, Inc., in Minnesota.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, in return for the payment of an amount equal to the sum of the fair market value of the rights conveyed and such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse the United States for the administrative costs of the conveyance, to Christmas Lake, Incorporated, in Minnesota, all oil, gas, and other mineral rights which are held by the United States in the following described lands situated in Carver County, Minnesota: Tract A, registered land survey numbered 14, files of registrar of titles, Carver County, Minnesota.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAI CHAN CHENG LIU

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6260) for the relief of Wai Chan Cheng Liu.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Wai Chan Cheng Liu shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bond, which may have issued in the case of Wai Chan Cheng Liu. From and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the said Wai Chan Cheng Liu shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HANS-DIETER SIEMONEIT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1277) for the relief of Hans-Dieter Siemoneit.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

USEFUL WATCHDOG

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, information from the news media today reports that Vietnam special forces troops are still being paid secretly by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which trained them for other purposes.

The sources said that most of the CIA staffers in Saigon left a meeting last Monday with the impression that the payments would be cut off; but at a meeting on last Tuesday, the CIA staff was informed that, apparently on orders from Washington, the CIA was doing business as usual.

Mr. Speaker, this is simply another indication of the need for a joint committee of the Congress to investigate the CIA and the intelligence activities of that agency. I think we are beginning to make progress. Many of us have introduced bills. For instance, I have introduced one, House Joint Resolution 211, and there have been others. A later one has been introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY], House Joint Resolution 653.

We are beginning to make progress because newspapers across the country are beginning to draw attention to the need for a joint congressional committee to oversee our intelligence agencies including the CIA. I am hopeful that the Congress will get behind these resolutions and have a joint committee to fully inform the Congress on what is happening and what is going on in connection with these CIA activities.

I include as part of my remarks the following editorial from the Washington Post:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 2, 1963]

USEFUL WATCHDOG

Representative JOHN LINDSAY, a Republican from New York, has revived a proposal for creating a congressional watchdog over our sprawling intelligence community. He suggests a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence that would operate in the same fashion as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Though in years past, similar suggestions have been brushed aside, perhaps Mr. LINDSAY will find a more receptive audience.

The growth of the intelligence service poses a serious problem for representative government. The CIA and its counterpart agency in the Defense Department perform functions that are important, secret and outside the framework of legislative supervision. Yet the Cuban invasion is only the most obvious instance of an intelligence venture which points to the need for surveillance.